



Hey Everyone,

This week I decided it was time to give you a little treat in the Knightwise.com media feed and introduce you to a free, online Linux magazine that is absolutely awesome. Let me introduce them.

I seldom read books or magazines, and there is a reason for that. I'm not into sports or guns or half naked ladies (well ... not in THAT way) so I seldom find something that interests me when i'm walking past the magazine shelf in the supermarket. Sometimes the glossy covers are tempting and I would like to do nothing more then pick up one of those computer related magazines and plop myself down on the couch to read. On occasions i've tried, but I never actually found a good Computer related magazine to my liking. For some apparent reason most PC related magazines are for newbies and seem to perpetually deal with things like removing malware and virusses from your computer. Most Mac related magazines only talk about expensive audio speakers to hook up to your posh mac, and most LINUX based magazines come with a live cd of the linux distro that is just .. old news.

And lets face it. In this fast moving world, by the time a magazine goes to print, its allready old news. But there HAS to be a solution right ?



Well, I've found a magazine that tailors to both my intrests (Ubuntu) AND comes out in a way that i prefer to consume it (In PDF) AND its wallet friendly ... Free !

The Full Circle magazine is a great, informative and entertaining e-magazine (does that word still exist ?) that comes out on a regular schedule and tells you all kinds of things you wanted to know (or never knew you wanted to know) about Ubuntu Linux. Rather then being put together by some stuck up editor who thinks he is the end-all - know all of knowledge, the FCM is put together by contributions from its readers. This full color, high quality magazine is, without a shadow of a doubt, one of the best put together Linux E-magazines for the Ubuntu enthusiast.

Appart from covering all kinds of topics in their 'regular' versions, they also bundle some of the "howto" articles about a certain topic (programming in Python for example) into one special "edition" of the article covering that perticular topic.

Today we showcase one of those "special topics" : Building the perfect Linux Server. This way you'll have a great howto-tutorial-reference guide when we start talking about SSH servers and stuff on the Knightcast .. AND you'll get to have a "taste" of the Full Circle Magazine.



I want to thank Ronny for giving us the permission to 're-publish' this episode and hope many of my Knightwise.com fans will find the "FCM" entertaining.

The Full Circle Magazine can be found on <http://fullcirclemagazine.org> and features montly editions. Full Circle is a free, independent, magazine dedicated to the Ubuntu family of Linux operating systems. Each month, it contains helpful how-to articles and reader submitted stories. Full Circle also features a companion podcast, the Full Circle Podcast which covers the magazine, along with other news of interest.

Enjoy.

Knightwise.





# full circle

THE INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE FOR THE UBUNTU LINUX COMMUNITY



## BUILD THE PERFECT SERVER WITH UBUNTU 9.10

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## Full Circle Magazine Specials



# Full Circle

THE INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE FOR THE UBUNTU LINUX COMMUNITY

### About Full Circle

Full Circle is a free, independent, magazine dedicated to the Ubuntu family of Linux operating systems. Each month, it contains helpful how-to articles and reader-submitted stories.

Full Circle also features a companion podcast, the Full Circle Podcast which covers the magazine, along with other news of interest.

**Please note:** this Special Edition is provided with absolutely no warranty whatsoever; neither the contributors nor Full Circle Magazine accept any responsibility or liability for loss or damage resulting from readers choosing to apply this content to theirs or others computers and equipment.

### Welcome to another 'single-topic special'

In response to reader requests, we are assembling the content of some of our serialised articles into dedicated editions.

For now, this is a straight reprint of the series 'The Perfect Server' from issues 31 through 34; nothing fancy, just the facts.

Please bear in mind the original publication date; current versions of hardware and software may differ from those illustrated, so check your hardware and software versions before attempting to emulate the tutorials in these special editions. You may have later versions of software installed or available in your distributions' repositories.

**Enjoy!**

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<http://ubuntuforums.org/forumdisplay.php?f=270>

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### Editorial Team

Editor: Ronnie Tucker  
(aka: RonnieTucker)  
[ronnie@fullcirclemagazine.org](mailto:ronnie@fullcirclemagazine.org)

Webmaster: Rob Kerfia  
(aka: admin / linuxgeekery-  
[admin@fullcirclemagazine.org](mailto:admin@fullcirclemagazine.org)

Podcaster: Robin Catling  
(aka RobinCatling)  
[podcast@fullcirclemagazine.org](mailto:podcast@fullcirclemagazine.org)

Communications Manager:  
Robert Clipsham  
(aka: mrmonday) -  
[mrmonday@fullcirclemagazine.org](mailto:mrmonday@fullcirclemagazine.org)



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# HOW-TO

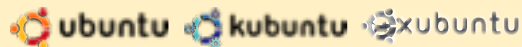
Written by Falko Timme on HowtoForge.com

## The Perfect Server - Part 1

### SEE ALSO:

FCM09 - 16 : Server Series 1 - 8  
FCM28 - 29 : LAMP Server 1 - 2

### APPLICABLE TO:



### CATEGORIES:



### DEVICES:



This tutorial shows how to prepare an Ubuntu 9.10 (Karmic Koala) server for ISPConfig 3, and how to install ISPConfig 3 on it. ISPConfig 3 is a webhosting control panel that allows you to configure the following services through a web browser: Apache web server, Postfix mail server, MySQL, MyDNS name server, PureFTPd, SpamAssassin, ClamAV, and many more.

Please note that this setup does not work for ISPConfig 2. It is valid for ISPConfig 3 only!

## Requirements

To install such a system you will need the Ubuntu 9.10 server CD, available here: <http://releases.ubuntu.com/releases/9.10/ubuntu-9.10-server-i386.iso> (32-bit) or: <http://releases.ubuntu.com/releases/9.10/ubuntu-9.10-server-amd64.iso> (64-bit)

## Preliminary Note

In this tutorial, I use the host name *server1.example.com*, with IP address *192.168.0.100* and gateway *192.168.0.1*. These settings might differ for you, so you have to replace them where appropriate.

## The Base System

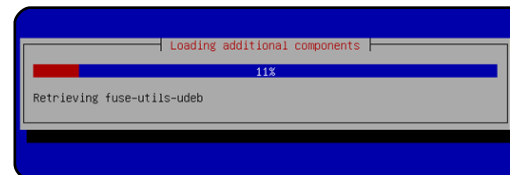
Insert your Ubuntu install CD into your system and boot from it. Select your language

then select Install Ubuntu Server:

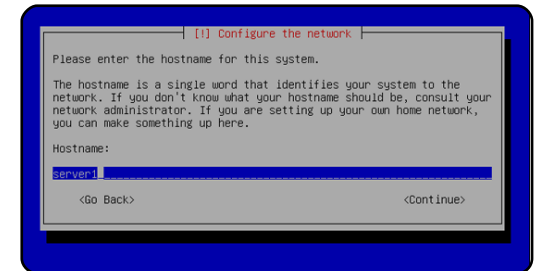


Choose your language (again), location, and keyboard layout.

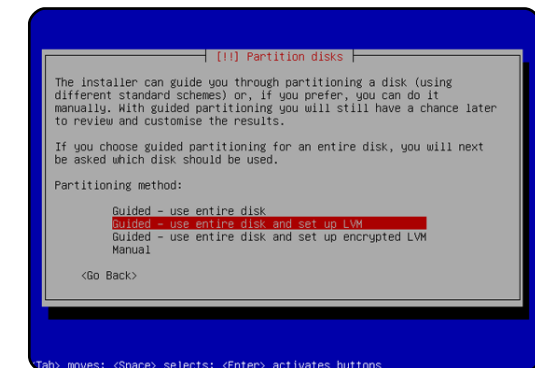
The installer checks the installation CD and your hardware, and configures the network with DHCP if there is a DHCP server on the network:



Enter the host name. In this example, my system is called *server1.example.com*, so I enter *server1*:

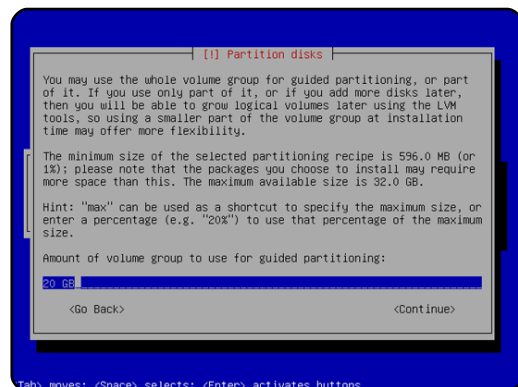


Now you have to partition your hard disk. For simplicity's sake, I select Guided, use entire disk and set up LVM. This will create one volume group with two logical volumes—one for the / file system, and another one for swap. Of course, the partitioning is totally up to you—if you know what you're doing, you can also set up your partitions manually. You may find it helpful in future months if you set up separate /home and /var partitions.

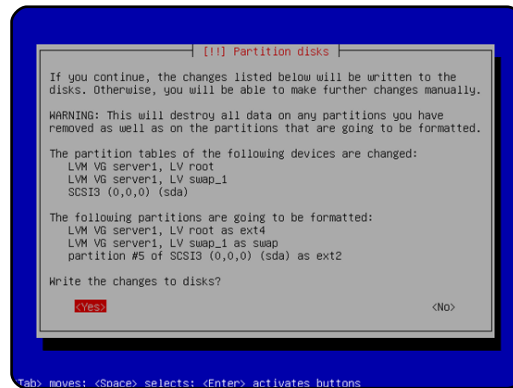


Select the disk that you want to partition, and, when you're asked 'Write the changes to disk and configure LVM?', select Yes.

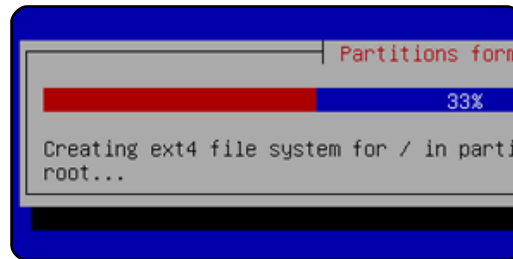
If you have selected Guided, use entire disk and set up LVM, the partitioner will create one big volume group that uses all the disk space. You can now specify how much of that disk space should be used by the logical volumes for / and swap. It makes sense to leave some space unused, so later on you can expand your existing logical volumes, or create new ones. This gives you more flexibility.



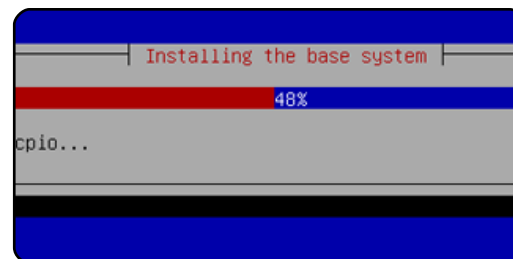
When you're finished, hit Yes when asked "Write the changes to disks?":



Your new partitions are created and formatted:

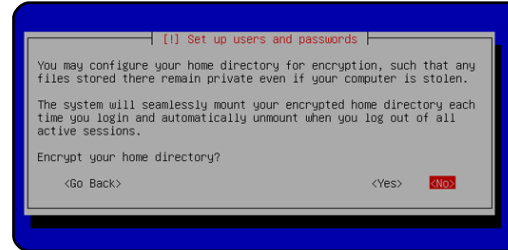


Then the base system is installed:

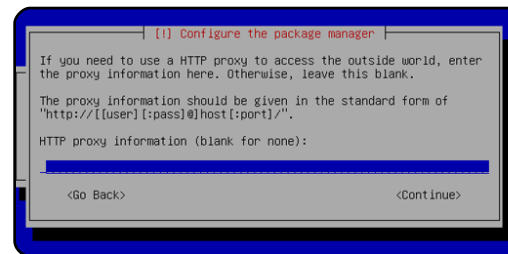


Create a user, for example the user Administrator, with the user name administrator. Don't use the user name admin as it is a reserved name on Ubuntu 9.10.

I don't need an encrypted private directory, so I choose No here:



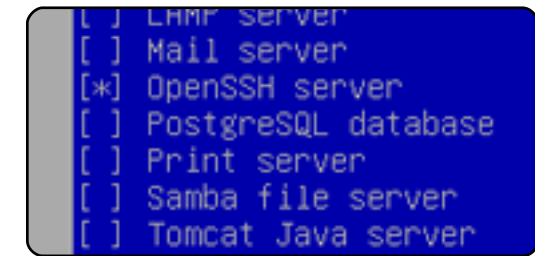
Next, the package manager apt gets configured. Leave the HTTP proxy line empty unless you're using a proxy server to connect to the Internet:



I'm a little bit old-fashioned, and I like to update my servers manually to have more control, therefore I select No automatic updates. Of course, it's up to you what you select there.

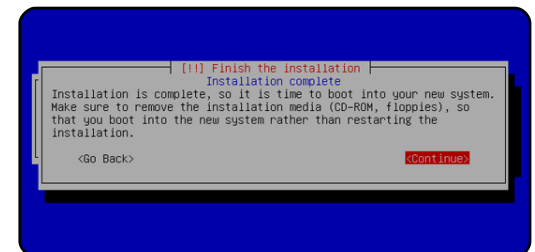
We need DNS, mail, and LAMP servers, but, nevertheless, I don't select any of them now because I like to have full control over what gets installed on my system. We will install the needed packages

manually later on. The only item I select here is OpenSSH server, so that I can immediately connect to the system with an SSH client such as PuTTY after the installation has finished:



The installation continues, then the GRUB boot loader gets installed.

The base system installation is now finished. Remove the installation CD from the CD drive and select Continue to reboot the system:



**Next month, we use our administrator account to install SSH Server and vim-nox, and also configure the network itself.**



# HOW-TO

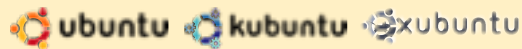
Written by Falko Timme on [HowtoForge.com](http://HowtoForge.com)

## The Perfect Server - Part 2

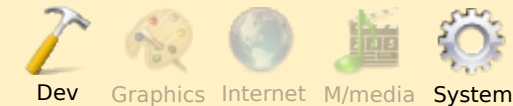
### SEE ALSO:

FCM09 - 16 : Server Series 1 - 8  
FCM28 - 29 : LAMP Server 1 - 2  
FCM31 : The Perfect Server 1

### APPLICABLE TO:



### CATEGORIES:



### DEVICES:



Last month, we did the basic Ubuntu Server installation from CD, and got to the point of rebooting into the installed system.

## Get Root Privileges

After the reboot you can login with your previously created username (e.g. administrator). Because we must run all the steps from this

tutorial with root privileges, we can either prepend all commands in this tutorial with the string `sudo`, or we become root right now by typing:

```
sudo su
```

You can also enable the root login by running:

```
sudo passwd root
```

and giving root a password. You can then directly log in as root, but this is frowned upon by the Ubuntu developers and community for various reasons. (See <http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=765414>)

## Install The SSH Server (Optional)

If you did not install the OpenSSH server during the system installation, you can do it now:

```
aptitude install ssh openssh-server
```

From now on, you can use an SSH client such as PuTTY and connect from your workstation to your Ubuntu 9.10 server and follow the remaining steps in this tutorial.

## Install vim-nox (Optional)

I'll use vi as my text editor in this tutorial. The default vi program has some strange behaviour on Ubuntu and Debian; to fix this, we install vim-nox:

```
aptitude install vim-nox
```

You don't have to do this if you use a different text editor such as joe or nano.

## Configure The Network

Because the Ubuntu installer has configured our system to get its network settings via DHCP, we have to change that now because a server should have a static IP address. Edit

`/etc/network/interfaces` and adjust it to your needs (in this example setup I will use the IP address 192.168.0.100):

```
vi /etc/network/interfaces
```

```
# This file describes the
network interfaces available
on your system
# and how to activate them.
For more information, see
interfaces(5).
```

```
# The loopback network
interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
```

```
# The primary network
interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
    address 192.168.0.100
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    network 192.168.0.0
    broadcast 192.168.0.255
    gateway 192.168.0.1
```

Restart your network with:

```
/etc/init.d/networking
restart
```

Then edit `/etc/hosts`:

```
vi /etc/hosts
```



and make it look like the text shown in Fig.1.

Now run

```
echo server1.example.com > /etc/hostname
```

and reboot the server with:

```
reboot
```

Afterwards, run:

```
hostname  
hostname -f
```

Both should show *server1.example.com* now.

## Edit sources.list And Update Your Linux Installation

Edit */etc/apt/sources.list*:

```
vi /etc/apt/sources.list
```

Comment out or remove the installation CD from the file, and make sure that the universe and multiverse repositories are enabled.

Then run

```
aptitude update
```

to update the apt package database, and

```
aptitude safe-upgrade
```

to install the latest updates (if there are any). If you see that a new kernel gets installed as part of the updates, you should reboot the system afterwards with:

```
reboot
```

## Change The Default Shell

*/bin/sh* is a symlink to */bin/dash*, however we need */bin/bash*, not */bin/dash*. Therefore we do this:

```
dpkg-reconfigure dash
```

```
Install dash as /bin/sh?,  
Choose: No
```

If you don't do this, the ISPCong installation will fail.

## Disable AppArmor

AppArmor is a security extension (similar to SELinux) that should provide extended

```
127.0.0.1      localhost.localdomain  localhost  
192.168.0.100  server1.example.com    server1  
  
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable  
hosts  
::1           localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback  
fe00::0       ip6-localnet  
ff00::0       ip6-mcastprefix  
ff02::1       ip6-allnodes  
ff02::2       ip6-allrouters  
ff02::3       ip6-allhosts
```

Fig. 1

security. In my opinion, you don't need it to configure a secure system, and it usually causes more problems than it has advantages (think of this - after you have done a week of trouble-shooting because some service wasn't working as expected, and then you find out that everything was OK, only AppArmor was causing the problem). Therefore, I disable it (this is a must if you want to install ISPCong later on).

We can disable it like this:

```
/etc/init.d/apparmor stop
```

```
update-rc.d -f apparmor  
remove
```

```
aptitude remove apparmor  
apparmor-utils
```

## Synchronize the System Clock

It is a good idea to synchronize the system clock with an NTP (network time protocol) server over the Internet. Simply run

```
aptitude install ntp ntpdate
```

and your system time will always be in sync.

**Next month, we will install Postfix, SpamAssassin, Webalizer and much, much, more!**





# HOW-TO

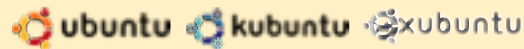
Written by Falko Timme on [HowtoForge.com](http://HowtoForge.com)

## The Perfect Server - Part 3

### SEE ALSO:

FCM09 - 16 : Server Series 1 - 8  
FCM28 - 29 : LAMP Server 1 - 2  
FCM31 - 32 : The Perfect Server 1 - 2

### APPLICABLE TO:



### CATEGORIES:



### DEVICES:



**W**e can install Postfix, Courier, Saslauthd, MySQL, rkhunter, and binutils - with a single command:

(Prefix each command with `sudo`, if appropriate).

```
aptitude install postfix
postfix-mysql postfix-doc
mysql-client mysql-server
courier-authdaemon courier-
authlib-mysql courier-pop
courier-pop-ssl courier-imap
```

```
courier-imap-ssl libsasl2-2
libsasl2-modules libsasl2-
modules-sql sasl2-bin libpam-
mysql openssl getmail4
rkhunter binutils
```

You will be asked the following questions:

New password for the MySQL "root" user

Repeat password for the MySQL "root" user

Create directories for web-based administration?  
Enter: **No**

General type of mail configuration:  
Enter: **Internet Site**

System mail name:  
Enter: **server1.example.com**  
(but using your .com)

SSL certificate required  
Enter: **OK**

Next we install maildrop as follows:

```
update-alternatives --remove-
all maildir.5
```

```
update-alternatives --remove-
all maildirquota.7
```

```
aptitude install maildrop
```

You will ask yourself why we didn't install maildrop together with all the other packages. The reason for this is a bug in the courier-base package - if you install maildrop together with courier-pop, courier-pop-ssl, courier-imap, and courier-imap-ssl, you will get the following error:

```
update-alternatives: error:
alternative link
/usr/share/man/man5/maildir.5
.gz is already managed by
maildir.5.gz.
```

We want MySQL to listen on all interfaces, not just localhost. Therefore we edit `/etc/mysql/my.cnf` and comment out the line `bind-address = 127.0.0.1`:

```
vi /etc/mysql/my.cnf
```

[...]

```
# Instead of skip-networking
the default is now to listen
only on
```

```
# localhost which is more
compatible and is not less
secure.
```

```
#bind-address                =
127.0.0.1
[...]
```

Then we restart MySQL:

```
/etc/init.d/mysql restart
```

Now check that networking is enabled. Run:

```
netstat -tap | grep mysql
```

The output should look like this:

```
root@server1:~# netstat -tap
| grep mysql
```

```
tcp 0 0 *:mysql ::* LISTEN
6267/mysqlld
```

```
root@server1:~#
```

During the installation, the SSL certificates for IMAP-SSL and POP3-SSL are created with the hostname localhost. To





change this to the correct hostname (server1.example.com in this tutorial), delete the certificates...

```
cd /etc/courier
rm -f /etc/courier/imapd.pem
rm -f /etc/courier/pop3d.pem
```

and modify the following two files - replacing CN=localhost with "CN=server1.example.com" (and you can also modify the other values, if necessary):

```
vi /etc/courier/imapd.cnf
```

```
[...]
CN=server1.example.com
[...]
```

```
vi /etc/courier/pop3d.cnf
```

```
[...]
CN=server1.example.com
[...]
```

Then recreate the certificates:

```
mkimapdcert
mkpop3dcert
```

and restart Courier-IMAP-SSL

and Courier-POP3-SSL:

```
/etc/init.d/courier-imap-ssl
restart

/etc/init.d/courier-pop-ssl
restart
```

## Install Amavisd-new, SpamAssassin, And Clamav

To install amavisd-new, SpamAssassin, and ClamAV, we run:

```
aptitude install amavisd-new
spamassassin clamav clamav-
daemon zoo unzip bzip2 arj
nomarch lzop cabextract apt-
listchanges libnet-ldap-perl
libauthen-sasl-perl clamav-
docs daemon libio-string-
perl libio-socket-ssl-perl
libnet-ident-perl zip libnet-
dns-perl
```

## Install Apache2, PHP5, phpMyAdmin, FCGI, suExec, Pear, And mcrypt

Apache2, PHP5, phpMyAdmin, FCGI, suExec, Pear, and mcrypt can be installed as follows:

```
aptitude install apache2
apache2.2-common apache2-doc
apache2-mpm-prefork apache2-
utils libexpat1 ssl-cert
libapache2-mod-php5 php5
php5-common php5-gd php5-
mysql php5-imap phpmyadmin
php5-cli php5-cgi libapache2-
mod-fcgid apache2-suexec php-
pear php-auth php5-mcrypt
mcrypt php5-imagick
imagemagick libapache2-mod-
suphp
```

You will see the following question:

Web server to reconfigure automatically:

Enter: **apache2**

Configure database for phpmyadmin with dbconfig-common?

Enter: **No**

Then run the following command to enable the Apache modules suexec, rewrite, ssl, actions, and include:

```
a2enmod suexec rewrite ssl
actions include
```

Restart Apache afterwards:

```
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

## Install PureFTPd And Quota

PureFTPd and quota can be installed with the following command:

```
aptitude install pure-ftpd-
common pure-ftpd-mysql quota
quotatool
```

Edit the file /etc/default/pure-ftpd-common:

```
vi /etc/default/pure-ftpd-
common
```

and make sure that the start mode is set to standalone and set VIRTUALCHROOT=true:

```
[...]
STANDALONE_OR_INETD=standalone
[...]
VIRTUALCHROOT=true
[...]
```

Then restart PureFTPd:

```
/etc/init.d/pure-ftpd-mysql
restart
```

Edit /etc/fstab. Mine looks like Fig.1 on the following page (I added

,usrjquota=aquota.user,grpquota=aquota.group,jqfmt=vfsv0 to the partition with the mount point /):

```
vi /etc/fstab
```

To enable quota, run these commands:

```
touch /aquota.user
/aquota.group
```

```
chmod 600 /aquota.*
```

```
mount -o remount /
```

```
quotacheck -avugm
```

```
quotaon -avug
```

## Install MyDNS

Before we install MyDNS, we need to install a few prerequisites:

```
aptitude install g++ libc6
gcc gawk make texinfo
libmysqlclient15-dev
```

MyDNS is not available in the Ubuntu 9.10 repositories, therefore we have to build it ourselves as follows:

```
cd /tmp
```

```
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.
#
# Use 'blkid -o value -s UUID' to print the universally unique identifier
# for a device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name
# devices that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).
#
# <file system> <mount point> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>
proc /proc proc defaults 0 0
/dev/mapper/server1-root / ext4 errors=remount-
ro,usrjquota=aquota.user,grpjquota=aquota.group,jqfmt=vfsv0 0 1
# /boot was on /dev/sda5 during installation
UUID=9ea34148-31b7-4d5c-baee-c2e2022562ea /boot ext2 defaults 0
2
/dev/mapper/server1-swap_1 none swap sw 0 0
/dev/scd0 /media/cdrom0 udf,iso9660 user,noauto,exec,utf8 0 0
/dev/fd0 /media/floppy0 auto rw,user,noauto,exec,utf8 0 0
```

Fig. 1

```
wget
http://heanet.dl.sourceforge.
net/sourceforge/mydns-
ng/mydns-1.2.8.27.tar.gz
```

```
tar xvfz mydns-
1.2.8.27.tar.gz
```

```
cd mydns-1.2.8
```

```
./configure
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

Next, we create the start/stop script (shown on the following page) for MyDNS:

```
vi /etc/init.d/mydns
```

Then we make the script executable, and create the system startup links for it:

```
chmod +x /etc/init.d/mydns
update-rc.d mydns defaults
```

## Install Vlogger And Webalizer

Vlogger and webalizer can be installed as follows:

```
aptitude install vlogger
webalizer
```

## Install Jailkit

Jailkit is needed only if you want to chroot SSH users. It can be installed as follows (important: Jailkit must be installed before ISPConfig - it cannot be installed afterwards!):

```
aptitude install build-
essential autoconf
automake1.9 libtool flex
bison
```

```
cd /tmp
```

```
wget
http://olivier.sessink.nl/jai
lkit/jailkit-2.10.tar.gz
```

```
tar xvfz jailkit-2.10.tar.gz
```

```

#!/bin/sh
#
# mydns          Start the MyDNS server
#
# Author:        Philipp Kern <phil@philkern.de>.
#                Based upon skeleton 1.9.4 by Miquel van
Smoorenburg
#                <miquels@cistron.nl> and Ian Murdock
<imurdock@gnu.ai.mit.edu>.
#

set -e

PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:
/usr/bin
DAEMON=/usr/local/sbin/mydns
NAME=mydns
DESC="DNS server"

SCRIPTNAME=/etc/init.d/$NAME

# Gracefully exit if the package has been removed.
test -x $DAEMON || exit 0

case "$1" in
    start)
        echo -n "Starting $DESC: $NAME"
        start-stop-daemon --start --quiet \
            --exec $DAEMON -- -b
        echo "."
        ;;
    stop)
        echo -n "Stopping $DESC: $NAME"
        start-stop-daemon --stop --oknodo --quiet \
            --exec $DAEMON
        echo "."
        ;;
    reload|force-reload)
        echo -n "Reloading $DESC configuration..."
        start-stop-daemon --stop --signal HUP --quiet \
            --exec $DAEMON
        echo "done."
        ;;

```

```

restart)
    echo -n "Restarting $DESC: $NAME"
    start-stop-daemon --stop --quiet --oknodo \
        --exec $DAEMON

    sleep 1
    start-stop-daemon --start --quiet \
        --exec $DAEMON -- -b
    echo "."
    ;;
*)
    echo "Usage: $SCRIPTNAME
{start|stop|restart|reload|force-reload}" >&2
    exit 1
    ;;
esac

exit 0

```

```

cd jailkit-2.10
./configure
make
make install
cd ..
rm -rf jailkit-2.10*

```

## Install fail2ban

This is optional but recommended, because the ISPConfig monitor tries to show the fail2ban log:

```
aptitude install fail2ban
```

Next month, in the final installment, we will install SquirrelMail and ISPConfig3, giving you the perfect server, ready to go!





# HOW-TO

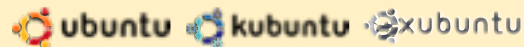
Written by Falko Timme on [HowtoForge.com](http://HowtoForge.com)

## The Perfect Server - Part 4

### SEE ALSO:

FCM09 - 16 : Server Series 1 - 8  
FCM28 - 29 : LAMP Server 1 - 2  
FCM31 - 33 : The Perfect Server 1 - 3

### APPLICABLE TO:



### CATEGORIES:



### DEVICES:



To install the SquirrelMail webmail client, run:

```
aptitude install squirrelmail
```

Then, create the following symlink...

```
ln -s /usr/share/squirrelmail/ /var/www/webmail
```

... and configure SquirrelMail:

### squirrelmail-configure

We must tell SquirrelMail that we are using Courier-IMAP/-POP3:

SquirrelMail Configuration :  
Read: config.php (1.4.0)  
Main Menu

1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers  
C Turn color on  
S Save data  
Q Quit

Command >>

Enter: **D**

Now, you will see a list of IMAP server options entitled:

Please select your IMAP server:

Enter the word: **courier**

```
imap_server_type = courier
default_folder_prefix = INBOX.
trash_folder = Trash
sent_folder = Sent
draft_folder = Drafts
show_prefix_option = false
default_sub_of_inbox = false
show_contain_subfolders_option = false
optional_delimiter = .
delete_folder = true
```

Press any key to continue...

Next, you will see a list of options and their settings; press the **Enter** key to continue.

Back at the Main Menu, enter: **S** to save data, and you will see:

```
Data saved in config.php
Press enter to continue
```

Back at the Main Menu, enter **Q** to quit.

Afterwards you can access SquirrelMail under:  
<http://server1.example.com/webmail>

or:

<http://192.168.0.100/webmail>



SquirrelMail version 1.4.19  
By the SquirrelMail Project Team

### SquirrelMail Login

Name:

Password:

Login

## Install ISPConfig 3

To install ISPConfig 3 from the latest released version, do this (replacing ISPConfig-3.0.1.6.tar.gz with the latest version) :

```
cd /tmp
```

```
wget http://downloads.sourceforge.net/ispconfig/ISPConfig-3.0.1.6.tar.gz?use_mirror=
```

```
tar xvfz ISPConfig-3.0.1.6.tar.gz
```



# THE PERFECT SERVER - PART 4

```
cd  
ispconfig3_install/install/
```

The next step is to run:

```
php -q install.php
```

This will start the ISPConfig 3 installer. Press **Enter** for each option - except when asked for your MySQL root password.

The installer automatically configures all underlying services, so no manual configuration is needed.

Afterwards you can access ISPConfig 3 under:

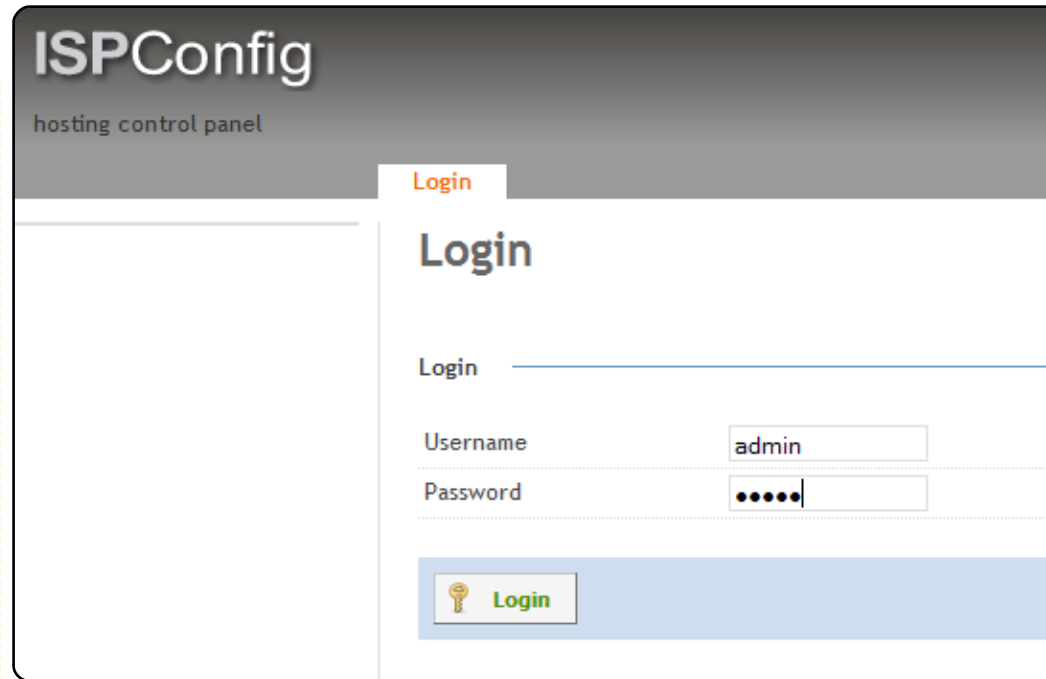
<http://server1.example.com:8080/>

or:

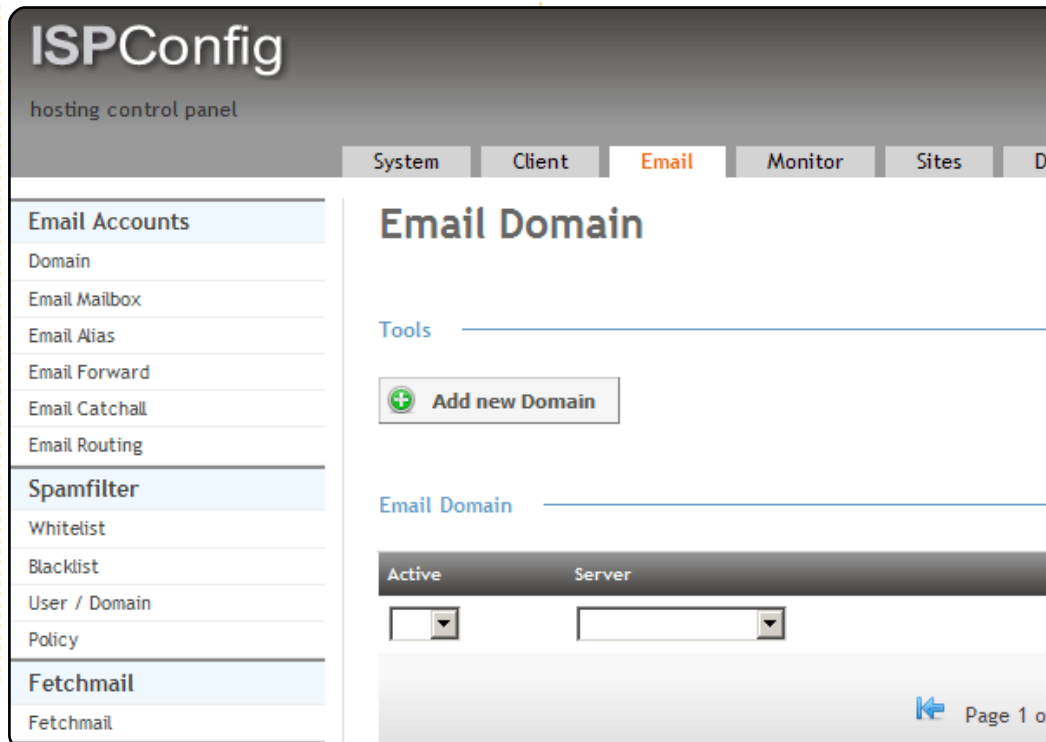
<http://192.168.0.100:8080/>

Log in with the username **admin** and the password **admin** (you should change the default password after your first login):

The system is now ready to be used.



The screenshot shows the ISPConfig login interface. At the top, it says 'ISPConfig' and 'hosting control panel'. Below this, there's a 'Login' tab. The main area is titled 'Login' and contains two input fields: 'Username' with the value 'admin' and 'Password' with masked characters. A 'Login' button with a key icon is at the bottom.



The screenshot shows the ISPConfig 'Email Domain' configuration page. The top navigation bar includes 'System', 'Client', 'Email' (selected), 'Monitor', 'Sites', and 'DNS'. The left sidebar has a menu with 'Email Accounts' (selected), 'Domain', 'Email Mailbox', 'Email Alias', 'Email Forward', 'Email Catchall', 'Email Routing', 'Spamfilter', 'Whitelist', 'Blacklist', 'User / Domain', 'Policy', 'Fetchmail', and 'Fetchmail'. The main content area is titled 'Email Domain' and has a 'Tools' section with an 'Add new Domain' button. Below this, there's a table with columns 'Active' and 'Server', each with a dropdown menu. At the bottom right, it says 'Page 1 of'.